THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1882. NO. 2.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE "JOURNAL" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1882.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar, (Harkness, or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1882. NO. 2.

VINO SANTO.

Once I read a strange, sweet story
Of a sacred, snowy wine;
Made by peasants on Lake Garda;
Brewed beneath the Cross's sign.
Vino Santo, called for ever.
Sealed with seal of things divine—
Vino Santo, Holy wine!

On the first day of October,
Only in a shining sun.
Only in the dew of morning,
Clusters lifted one by one.
Thus begins the solemn vintage.
Vintage with the Cross for sign,
Vino Santo, Holy Wine!

Pales the autumn, falls the Winter.
Lie the grapes untouched and still,
No man hastes and no man hinders
While their subtle juices fill.
'Till the sacred day of Christmas,
Day of days, of joy divine;
Then is brewed the Holy Wine.

Past the Winter, past the Spring-time,
Into Summer far and late,
For the joy of Vino Santo
They who long must long and wait.
Only glowing heat can ripen,
Glowing heat and Cross's sign,
Vino Santo, Holy Wine!

Dear, to-day the strange, sweet story –
Sudden seemeth mine and thine;
Thine and mine and all true lovers'
Sealed by seal, and signed by sign.
Silence, patience, from Love's Vintage,
Drink at last in joy divine—
Vino Santo, Holy Wine!

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

THERE are two dates in the history of France which will never be forgotten. 1789, when the French nation grasped the pillars of support in the old building of monarchy and feudal regime, and Samson like bowing her swept the ancient ruin from the earth; and 1870, when after eighty years of successes and failures, she built upon firm foundation a temple of liberty—a constitutional Republic. It is needless to revert to history to show that the primitive characteristic of the French people is democratic. For centuries they have hated the existing governments. They hated the old empire of Charles the Great, they hated the feudal system, they hated the monarchy; and in turn they were tyranized over and ground down in slavery and poverty by their rulers. At last the pent-up passions of centuries burst forth in uncontrollable fury. The reign of terror followed the reign of tyrany. The first Republic of France, with the declaration of the rights of man for its start and Robespierre for its pilot, was launched on the bosom of the Commune. Order, there was none; moral force, it had none. The whole political world of France was without form and void. Their labors created only devastation. Suddenly endowed with power and raised from slavery to sovereignty, they were fanatics, ignorant alike of what they had done or what they ought to do. They blotted out they past; sent out immense armies; changed the map of Europe; threw themselves into the arms of Napoleon; and the Republic—the democracy—passed away like an orgie of the human spirit intoxicated with ideas, like a Homeric battle where all the combatants crowned with lanrels have died on their chiseled shields.

Such was liberty's first step in France. The people were not prepared for her reception. Ages of enslavement had robbed them of the meaning of Liberty. The higher classes were too aristocratic, the lower too ignorant. The utopian politicians were followed by a people no less blind than themselves. On the 24th of February, 1848, Louis Philippe, citizen-king of France, assumed the name of William Smith and ran away in a cab. All Paris was in an uproar. They had improvised a revolution and stumbled upon

a Republic. Scarcely four years passed and all was over. It savored of the orient. From the breakfast table of a few reformers the spirit of revolution arose, and expanding over France like a genius of Eastern tales, slowly passed away and only the ragged edges of clouds of reform could be seen. One fine morning France awoke and found herself an Empire. Yet slowly, surely, step by step Liberty advanced. The third estate became more intelligent, less utopian, less passionate, less revolutionary. No more barricades and street fusilades; no more banquets to freedom where human heads danced on pike points. Instructed by the practical working of universal suffrage, for twenty years they put their opinions into the ballot-box and at the first national calamity the republic rose triumphant, henceforth to be indestructible.

The French enthusiast of social science, wildly imaginative, chants to us a pean of an age when social distinctions shall have vanished; when knowledge and intelligence shall be universally disseminated; when the prince shall dine with the peasant and the arts shall be the delight of all; when there shall be no more rich to envy nor poor to starve. We listen in doubt, in scorn, in mirth; yet who can say what another century may bring forth? Aye, the crowned heads of Europe, looking at the past hundred years of France tremble on their jewelled thrones. Full well they know that she is but the standard-bearer of a countless host—Freedom's invisible army—whose steady tramp, tramp sounds the curfew of their departing glory.

ARTHUR'S FOLLY.

MY mind, in a fit of melancholy, has pictured to me a ship tossed about and in distress on a stormy ocean. The passengers and crew generally are disconcerted and passive. Some are angry at the officers because of their assumed mismanagement. The first mate, upon whom they vent their rage, speaks in encouraging language. The captain, who was previously in doubt as to what to do, now relieves the pilot, fearing that delay will cause the wreck of the ship. I leave the ship about to encounter another which is calmly and safely breasting the tumultuous waves, the crew united in feelings and hopes and having full confidence in its Captain.

The political situation in New York is exactly represented by the above description. The masses of the Republican party are in the same predicament as the passengers of the first named ship. The first mate in the person of chairman Smyth, although abused on all sides, speaks hopefully of the political prospects, and Secretary Folger magnanimously offers his services in leading the party in the campaign because it is too late to make a new nomination.

This state of affairs shows that something is wrong, and it is fitting to ask, what is the cause of this disaffection? Why are the manager and leader reproached on all sides? It is not difficult to see the cause of this political coldness. Three years ago the united Republican party elected for Governor a man, to whom in honesty, integrity and efficiency of administration neither Morgan, her great war Governor, nor the noble Dix was superior. It was the wish of the mass of the party to re-elect him. Why was he not nominated? Because neither the money of Jay Gould nor the winning appeals of Roscoe Conkling could induce him to sign the Elevated Railroad Tax Bill. They put forth their greatest efforts to work up an anti-Cornell influence by using the name of a most honorable member of the Cabinet to give their movement respectability and by distributing thousands of dollars to secure packed delegations. To consummate their designs they secured the Dutchess County delegation to the State Convention by offering its leader the nomination of Lieutenant Governor. Hon. John Smyth was given the chairmanship of the State Committee. Thus we see that the only man connected with this movement who has good political character to lose is Judge Folger,

and the maxim that "men are judged by the company they are found in" finds its most amplo proof in the apparent prejudice against the Judge.

President Arthur has seen fit to use his influence to further the interests of the machine. This fact portends danger to the Republican party, destroying his influence in it and threatening to disintegrate it in other States. Garfield was very imprudent in entering into a personal contest with Senator Conkling. The step he then took was a blot upon his whole political career. Arthur's administration has, on the whole, been very commendable. But his entering into a personal contest with Gov. Cornell is much beneath the dignity of a President. It seems as though men could not get above the level of demagogues, whatever positions they occupy.

Imagine a man injuring his prospects of being elected to the highest office in the gift of this people by merely entering into a personal contest against the side of justice and honor! It is an unjustifiable political homicide on the part of a man who was supposed to be wise.

Ohio has gone Democratic this fall, New York and Pennsylvania will go Democratic, and if the nation elects a Democratic President in 1884 it will be a just judgment upon President Arthur, Conkling, Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and other manipulators.

THE ACADIANS.

THE early history of the American colonies is crowded with startling adventures. The work of reducing a savage country from the forest and the wild beast was but a part of the task the settlers had to perform. In North America, the most violently opposing elements were in conflict for a long series of years.

The two nations whom a succession of desperate wars and impious traditions had brought to believe themselves each other's natural enemies, here met and drenched the virgin soil of America with blood. Not merely political hostility, but more rancerous still, religious hatred, poured into the strife the venom of the fiercest passion that rages in the breast of man.

The Puritanism of New England and the Catholicism of the French on the northern border wrought upon each other a succession of almost indescribable enormities. If we look back upon those times, we can hardly believe that the scenes which present themselves to us were really enacted within the memory of our grandfathers. We feel that the details of blood and conflagration, of midnight assault and desperate resistance, of a struggle to the death among christian men, are more like the inventions of the fabulist than the sober naratives of history.

There is a poem written by an American poet which as we read reawakens an interest in some of those terrible passages in our colonial history. The particular event upon which the poem is founded, attracted the notice of historians but little. The transaction was but one in a mighty series of events which were convulsing Europe and America. It took place in a remote corner of the earth and affected the fate and fortunes of an humble people, who were but slightly connected with the destinies of the world. And yet it combines more of cruelty and suffering, more of perfidy and foul wrong, more of deliberate, premeditated atrocity, than any single act of those times. Treachery, kidnapping, pillage; arson and murder, the sending of innocent men, tender women, and helpless children, to suffer, starve and die among strangers who hated them as enemies and abhorred them as idolators, these are the crimes which blend in this transaction and together form the darkest page in American colonial history.

In Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline," this terrible scene of expelling the Acadians from their homes is delineated with a close adherence to the facts of history. The poet has selected those circumstances in the story which are susceptible of poetic treatment and so combined them as to create a tale of rare beauty, tenderness

and moral power, and at the same time show the atrocity of the act. In the first part he describes the life of the Acadians with such graphic touches that the lovely scenes of more than pastoral happiness there enjoyed are presented to us in the most vivid manner. A peaceful and prosperous people were the Acadians, ardently attached to their religion, living in abundance if not in affluence. The magistrate was appointed to govern them. They knew nothing of English laws, no tax, tribute or service was ever required of them. Agriculture was their occupation. Their immense meadows were covered with numerous herds; their houses were convenient and furnished with neatness. Their manners were extremely simple. There never was a cause of sufficient importance to be carried into the court of justice established at Annapolis. Their little disputes were always terminated by their elders. Such was the people whose fate occupied the minds of the provincial counsels. Their anomalous condition, neither foreigners, nor yet complete subjects to the British crown, added to the perplexities of the question, what was to be done with them?

The result of these counsels was that the whole Acadian population should be siezed and dispersed among the colonies of the seaboard. Through the masterly skill of the poet we see them suddenly torn by military force from their homes; their lands confiscated; their houses pillaged and burned; crowded on board ill-furnished ships, husbands separated from wives, parents from children, friends from friends; borne away to a people of another religion and speaking another language, a people who disliked them from national antipathy, who abhorred their worship as superstition and idolatry, into poverty and exile, all pining with homesickness, many dying of broken hearts and finally the wretched survivors of a seven years captivity wending their weary way painfully back towards their desolate country, where they might at least end their days on the soil of their birth, where every object filled them with sorrowful remembrance of happiness which should never more revisit them on this earth.

THE best definition of christianity as an inward and outwad life seems to me to be this: "From God, for man." Of this life, which combines faith and works, piety and charity, truth and love, Christ is the Ideal. After criticism has done its best or worse on the records, Jesus still remains the source to mankind of this Ideal. He will stand for it before the human mind forever. This Ideal is above all dogmas and all sects. Nothing higher can be imagined than the condition of one who is inwardly fed by God's Spirit and is the medium of that Spirit to bless his fellow men. "From God, for man."—*James Freeman Clarke.*

I DO wish that all tired people did but know the infinite rest there is in fencing off the six days from the seventh—in anchoring the business ships of our daily life as the Saturday draws to its close, leaving them to ride peacefully upon the flow or the ebb until Monday morning comes again.—*Anna Warner.*

I FEEL a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat.—*Garfield.*

THERE are words which can separate hearts sooner than sharp swords; there are words whose sting can remain in the heart through a whole life.—*Frederika Bremer.*

THE man that works at home helps society at large with somewhat more of certaity than he who devotes himself to charities;—*Emerson.*

AN idea, like a ghost, (according to the common notion), must be spoken to a little before it will explain itself.—*Dickens.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1882.

EDITORS:

C. B. F. PALMER, '83, *Editor-in-Chief.*

SAM'L SHELDON, 83, JAMES TEN BROEKE, '84,
W. H. HOYT, '83, C. R. PIPER, '84,
G. M. ROWLAND, '83, G. E. LATHROP, '84.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

R. J. BARTON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR, - - - - - - $1 00
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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

DEPARTMENT assignments have been made as follows: Personals, Rowland; Reviews, Lathrop; Exchanges, Piper; Town and Campus, Sheldon.

WITH these lovely autumn days comes the temptation to loiter out of doors and engage in various hunting expeditions and the average student is in a "strait" betwixt his sense of duty and his inclinations.

It would be pleasant, undoubtedly, if study hours were appointed only for rainy and disagreeable days, but for some unexplained reason this custom has not as yet been introduced here. However, by exercising a little judgment. opportunities will present themselves for enjoying in a large degree all this sunshine without detracting from the efficiency of the routine college work.

The secret is early rising and earnest application to the work to be done, while studying. By a little self-denial in the morning and a little less gossip, the fine afternoons can be enjoyed without imperilling the "standing" of the student, but rather stimulating to better work by refreshing body and brain.

WE have received a communication from C. E. Persons, Secretary of the National Bazaar, Industrial and Art Association, who propose to hold an exposition in Washington, November 25 to December 30, to raise funds to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of James A. Garfield.

Among the commissioners mentioned Hon. J. Gregory Smith is announced as chairman of the State board of this State.

Those interested can communicate with John R. Thompson, chairman or Chas. E. Persons, secretary, at Washington.

HARVARD has finally concluded to father its offspring and henceforth in the Curriculum of our renowned and wealthy sister will be found the "department of athletics."

This decisive move on the part of one of the influential American Universities will undoubtedly cause agitation on the subject in other Colleges and Universities, whose undergraduates have become prominent in the sports classified under this head. It can hardly be expected, however, that other institutions will, for the present, at least, follow in the footsteps of Harvard, for several reasons. No other institution has identified itself with athletics to the extent that Harvard has, and therefore would be under no obligations founded on precedent; they do not care to be styled "broad" in the sense in which Harvard is considered, and the Trustees would, in many cases, consider the introduction of such a department the undermining of the whole foundation on which the college has rested for so long.

Be this as it may, the fact remains that this is only an indication of what the young man of the period demands of the college with which he intends to identify himself. The question is not

one of physical training only; it is one of popularity as well. Physical training, secured by systematic work in the gymnasium, is generally sought after with avidity only when the student is stimulated by the chances of popularity which he is to obtain for his college or himself, when gymnastics shall be merged into athletics.

It is undeniably the fact, and one which is causing considerable alarm among conservative educators, that the colleges of to-day must offer inducements other than the common fixed curriculum afford. Such a curriculum, while it embraces, no doubt, the best features necessary for the equipment ef the student in moral and mental science and the dead languages, does not give the expanse necessary to attract many who will not (to their loss, often,) confine themselves to such a routine.

This tendency to broaden, rather than narrow the channel is one which is the legitimate offspring of the times, and is one which must sooner or later obtain recognition at the hands of our colleges. The college which has "electives" in its curriculum, encourages inter-collegiate and local contests, supports a good gymnasium with stated exercises thereiu and thus furnishes *attractions* for students, is the one which is destined to have the largest and best classes. This we claim can be done without breaking down or lessening the thoroughness and solidity of the college.

ABOUT this time the Freshman begins to discover that he is not such a popular fellow as he was led to suppose from the amount of attention given and solicitude expressed for him during the earlier weeks of the term. He also discovers that as "all is not gold that glitters," so all is not friendship that wreathes itself in smiles accompanied by invitations of all kinds. Yet, however rude the awakening, provided it be not "too late," he finds, if he has improved the opportunities presented to him, that he has formed a personal acquaintance with the members of the college which will be of material service to him in forming friendships which shall endure even beyond graduation. These opportunities are peculiar to American colleges and go far towards cultivating a friendly feeling among the members of the college.

VERMONT Legislatures are proverbial for one thing, and that is the pains they take to avoid any legislation which, even in the remotest degree, touches upon educational matters.

In the Legislature now in session at Montpelier, however, there seems to be a large number of members who are alive to the necessity of doing something to better the common schools of the State. Senator Howard of Castleton, who, by the way, is a graduate of Middlebury, introduced a bill making the adoption of the town system of schools obligatory throughout the State, after March 1st, 1885, which has passed and will probably become a law.

It is generally known and admitted among the best educated men of the State, that Vermont is far behind the times in regard to educational matters in her smaller towns, but they have been powerless th effect a reform. The great argument for the retention of the present dis-advantageous district system is that of precedent. Connecticut, who is, we believe, the mother of the district system, recognizes this fatal defect in her school system, but the prejudice against a change has there, as in Vermont, hitherto baffled the efforts of her Educators towards reform.

In the district system we have have rotation of committeemen; poor teachers, alternating every term, because the average farmer considers two dollars a week and "board round" a munificent compensation, and, consequently, we have poor schools. The only feature of advantage (?) being that the system enables nearly every man in the district to "hold office."

With the town system we would have the school money expended more judiciously and competent teachers, as no one committeeman would dare urge the claims of his niece, sister or

brother, who are the ones generally selected now, unless they were well qualified. The teachers would retain their schools for a longer period, thus obviating the evil of frequent changes, now so apparent.

It only needs a fair trial to convince any intelligent voter that the adoption of the system will prove of the greatest advantage to the majority of the towns of the State. It will equalize taxes and give better schools and school houses. The objection that the small districts are to be done away with is untenable as, in point of fact, no school will be abolished unless the board find it for the best interests of the town to do so.

We are glad that this Legislature has put themselves on record as interested in educational matters and awake to the demands of the times. Now all that is needed is for the friends of education to elevate public sentiment to the required standard and the law will soon be in force and the State will have taken a great stride forware toward success in educational matters.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Newton Highlands, Mass., November 3, Professor R. D. C. Robbins, aged 70 years.

Although not unexpecte l, the above announcement which has found a place in the daily press, will bring a sense of personal loss to many of our Alumni who knew and, knowing, loved and esteemed the man.

We have secured the following obituary notice through the courtesy of one who was personally acquainted with Professor Robbins. It is necessarily brief, owing to the limited time at our command before going to press:

R. D. C. Robbins was born in Wardsboro in 1812, fitted et Chester and Brattleboro, and graduated from Middlebury College in 1835.

After graduation he taught for a time in Harris county, Georgia; was tutor in Middlebury College in 1839, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary and remained at Andover as resident Licentiate or as Librarian until 1848, when he accepted an appointment of Professor of Languages in his *Alma Mater*, in which he served the College with great success until 1872.

As a student he was diligent and thorough in the preparation of his lessons in every department. This habit of thoroughness he carried with him to the end.

His learning was made available to others than those who came under his instruction in the class room. He published "Egypt and the Books of Moses," translated from Hengstenberg and an edition of Xenophon's Memorabillia. He assisted also in the preparation of Andrews' Latin Lexicon, and furnished various articles for the Bibliotheca Sacra and edited certain re-publications of the works of Prof. Moses Stuart.

As a token of their appreciation of his learning in the department of sacred literature, the Corporation of his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him, at the last commencement, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The news of his decease will awaken many tender memories in a great number of persons who were familiar with him as associates or pupils.

The deceased had lived for nine years past at Newton Highlands. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Professor Stuart, and also an adopted daughter.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY will soon publish a Short History of French Literature, which may do much to illuminate the blackness which invests that subject in American minds. The English speaking world do not, as a rule, render tne justice to French literature which they extend to that of a more kindred nation, the Germans.—*Oberlin Review.*

We sincerely trust that Mr. Saintsbury may succeed in his laudable undertaking. The unbounded egotism of the French, as a rule, has done much to lead Americans to give credence and praise to the German in preference to the French literature. Perhaps in time they may come to their senses sufficiently to see this and, in seeking to place themselves on an equal footing with the Germans, raise their own literature in the estimation of the American people.

Reviews and Notices.

THE November number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a very interesting and characteristic paper by Charles Dudley Warner, describing "A Ride in Spain." It is one of the best and most delightful of travel sketches. The ninth paper in the excellent and candid series of "Studies in the South" includes additional information on subjects which the people of the country will be interested to know, and by means of knowing which they will be able to act more intelligently and justly toward the South. George S. Wilson furnishes a valuable and practical paper on the Indian Question, suggesting what seems to him the best answer to the question "How shall the American Savage be Civilized?" P. Deming writes another of his curiously interesting stories, entitled "Rube Jones." "Domestic Country Life in Greece," by Eunice W. Felten, is an attractive paper describing the rural life of the Greeks of to-day. Mr. Hardy's serial story, "Two on a Tower," and Mr. Bishop's serial, "The House of a Merchant Prince," progress quite rapidly toward their completion with no loss but rather an increase of interest. The number contains its proper quota of poems, reviews and the short and engaging essays of the Contributors' Club.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY.—As the first number of a new volume, the November Century gives promise of even increased excellence for the magazine during its second year under the new name. Pictorially, the November number shows that the Century is as ambitious as ever for the reputation of American wood-engraving.

Though the art side of the November is so conspicuous, the contents offer striking proof of a tendency to make the literary side of the magazine paramount and of the greatest possible excellence and importance, in travel, biography, fiction, poetry, criticism, and in the discussion of the foremost public questions. In earnest of this tendency, the November Century presents a paper on "Venice" (profusely illustrated) by Henry James, Jr., who treats the subjdct in a charming, unconventional manner, with all the vivid impression and delicate coloring that might be expected from such a subject in the hands of a brilliant novelist; a paper on Henry James, Jr., himself, by W. D. Howells, whose generous and acute judgment of his fellow novelist cannot fail to interest a wide circle of readers; a remarkably able and entertaining article on "Victor Hugo" (written expressly for the Century), by the celebrated French novelist, Alphonse Daudet, who describes his personal intercourse with the poet and paints a word-portrait of Victor Hugo which will become historical—giving, besides, many interesting glimpses of Daudet's own life and literary methods; a finely illustrated paper on "A New Profession for Women," in which Franklin H. North describes the Bellevue Training School for Nurses.

The fiction of the number comprises the first chapters of Mary Hallock Foote's novel "The Led Horse Claim," which carries the reader into new and subterranean fields of story-telling; a humoraus short story by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Lady and the Tiger," which is in his most quiet and whimsical veln; and the continuation of Mrs. Burnett's "Through nne Administration." The poems of the number are by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, H. H., James T. McKay, George Edgar Montgomery, Edward N. Pomeroy, and Richard Watson Gilder, not to forget some hitherto unpublishe l verses by Robert Browning and Henry W. Longfellow, which are reproduced in autograph from a child's album, in Bric-a.Brac, which contain also a clever satire on Mr. Walt Whitman and Mr. Oscar Wilde, by Helen Gray Cone. The more serious editorial departments treat a great variety of topics. In the publisher's department is an account of the "Centuty's New Home," with drawings of the comfortable and spacious rooms in which the magazines are housed.

—*St Nicholas* foa November begins the new

volume in splendid style with a colored frontispiece, by R. B. Birch, entitled "Indian Summer." This is an entirely new departure that will be heartily welcomed.

Another prominent feature is the first installment of J. T. Trowbridge's new serial "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill," which is a live American story about live American boys and girls; and it promises to be the best story this popular author has yet written.

Then there is the beginning of another serial, by another favorite, Frank R. Stockton. He writes of boy and girl life in the thirteenth century, and while the story is true to life, it is as fascinating as his charming fairy-tales.

But the November number is also the Thanksgiving number: and so Miss Sophie Swett has contributed a jolly story called "All the Plums," which any one with half an eye can see must have some mysterious connection with the Thanksgiving pudding.

The pranks and doings of "Tad" Lincoln, the late President's youngest son, who made things so lively at the White House during his father's administration, are very entertainingly treated by Noah Brooks, who was President Lincoln's private secretary.

"The False Sir Santa Claus," a beautiful and novel form of Christmas entertalnment, by the author of "The Land of Nod," is printed in this numer, with music and complete stage-directions, in ample time for it to be effectively produced in holiday season.

But we must stop here, not because there is nothing more in the number to write about, but because there is so much,—so many beatiful pictures, so many clever poems and bright stories and sketches that, if people wish to know about them, they must look for themselves.

Exchanges.

WE have received the first two numbers of *The Wheelman* which gives us a breeze from the bicycling world. It is very spicy and readable, and will always be welcome to our sanctum, both for its entertaining stories and general fund of information in regard to the "world of the wheel."

—The *Olio* of Marietta College is an exchange which we are always glad to welcome to our table. We are always sure to find in it something of interest to us. Its best department is its editorials. In this department it hardly has a superior among our exchanges.

—If there is anything which we admire in a college paper it is a good literary department. Such a paper is the *Rutgers Targum*. We find in the last number a fine article on "The Incarnation of the Ideal," and other productions which show careful preparation. Perhaps a little too much space is devoted to foot-ball, but this may be excused considering the success with which they have met in that game.

—The *Dartmouth* comes to us sometimes in a green cover and sometimes in no cover at all. But the cover does not effect the character of the paper. Its chief excellence is in its "Memoranda Alumnorum." In this department it doubtless surpasses all the rest of our exchanges. In other respects we consider *The Dartmouth* one of the leading college papers.

—Still they come! This time a new exchange makes its appearance. *The Delaware College Review* for September came to us a few days since with numerous apologies for its delay. The main feature of this number is a love story, of itself interesting but poorly adapted to a college paper. The editorials are mostly apologies and the personals are "few and short." The reading matter is so mixed up with the advertisements that It is hard to distinguish between them. We would encourage the editors of the *Review* to keep on in the work which they have so nobly begun.

—*The Tuftonian* has made a new departure this year in omitting the exchange department

entirely. This does not seem to us to be an improvement, for in our opinion a well conducted exchange department is one of the most interesting parts of a college paper.

—*The Madisonensis* began the year enlarged and improved. It is well supported and ranks high among our exchanges. We can sympathize with the students of Madison in the decline of base ball interest; but we cannot attribute the lack of college spirit to too much study and too few college songs.

The following is a list of the exchanges that we have received since our last issue:

The Badger, Madisonensis, The Williams Athethnæum, The Trinity Tablet, The Hespenan Student, The Rutgers Targum, The University Mirror, The Polytechnian, The College Argus, After Taps, The Delaware College Review, The Varsity, The Pennsylvania Western, The College Messenger and The Wheel.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

The Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of Middlebury College, and wife of Walpole, spent a week recently in Charlestown, N. H. his native place. "The Doctor appears hale and full of vitality at eighty-one years of age."—*Bellows Falls Times.*

'55. Rev. E. P. Hocker, former pastor of the Congregational church, was among the people of Middlebury and preached a very interesting sermon from his old pulpit the last Sunday in October, he having come to town to attend the funeral of a relative.

'56. Prof. C. M. Mead sends us his subscription from Bonn, Prussia.

'57. Hon. W. C. Dunton addressed a good audience the last Sunday evening of October, in the Congregational chapel at Rutland. Mr. Dunton is an outspoken temperance man, and took for his subject the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

'60. C. G. Steele is one of the pioneers seeking for land in Dakota. His home is at Minneapolis, Minn.

'62. Senator A. F. Walker, in a joint session of the legislature recently, spoke very positively in opposition to the re-election of Judge Royce.

'63. The marriage of M. L. Story of Washington, D. C. and Miss Mary W. Boggs occurred at Springfield, Mass., November 19th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Lyman H. Blake of Westfield, Mass., who was a class-mate of Mr. Story both at Burr and Burton Seminary and in college.

'64. Capt. Clark is one of the prominent prohibitionists of Iowa and an attorney located at Cedar Rapids.

'65. G. A. Tewksbury is one of the leading workers on the other side of the temperance question in the same State.

'65. Marquis DeLa Collister is mayor of Waseca, Minn., and one of the attorneys for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

'66. H. J. Porter is a prospering trader at Freeport, Ill.

'67. M. T. Whitney is an attorney at Marshalltown, Iowa.

'68. G. L. Jones is superintendent of schools of Becker county, Minn.

'68. O. D. Scott is a prominent attorney at Texarkana, Ark.

'68. Elijah Phillips is at the head of a school at Middletown, Conn.

'68. Patrick Burke is a very popular teacher in a town in central New York.

'68. C. N. Bell is acting as attorney for a company in St. Paul, his home, improving large tracts of land in Dakota, it is reported.

'70. Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor is a member of the Vermont House of Representatives.

'72. "Rev. H. M. Ladd, upon whom the degree of D. D. was conferred by Middlebury college last summer, has just returned from an exploring tour on the upper Nile in the interest of missions. He is a guest of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Webber of Troy, N. Y."—*Rutland Herald.*

'73. "Rev. C. N. Brainerd has asked his people at Wallingford to release him from his engagement for the balance of the year, the physi-

cian thinking Wallingford unfavorable to one with a throat trouble."—*Congregationalist.*

'74. H. V. Ludlam is a physician in Cimmeron, New Mexico. He owns a drug store and has a fine stock of goods.

'75. C. M. Wild has been suffering severely from an attack of typhoid fever. He is now slowly recovering.

'76. W. I. Brown is principal of the academy at Laramie City, Wyoming.

'76. E. H. Baxter is taking the post-graduate course in the Medical Department of Howard. His address is Medford, Mass.

'77. N. H. Munsill of the firm Beeman & Munsill, lawyers, of Malone, N. Y., has recently visited his old home in Bristol, Vt., and taken a trip to Saratoga.

'79. E. R. Brainerd has entered the post graduate course of Union Theological Seminary.

'79. J. W. Chapman is stopping at home, having just returned from New Mexico. He plans to go to the Theological seminary next September.

'80. Baker sends us his subscription this year from Carbon, Wyoming, saying that is his address for the present. He does not inform us of his business.

'80. Dorr has been obliged temporarily to leave his work on the Springfield *Republican* on account of poor health. He hopes to return after a thorough rest.

'80. Griswold is instructor of higher mathematics and classics in Wyandotte Academy. and not principal as our last issue reported him.

'80. Meldon is noticed by the *Herald* as having been the most effective speaker in a Democratic mass meeting held at Rutland the 11th inst., celebrating the victories of Tuesday.

'80. Peck spent the last Sabbath in October with Scofield in Brandon.

'80. Scofield, somewhat out of health, is stopping at Brandon.

'81. Utley, formerly of '81, has entered upon his second year as principal of Fair Haven graded school and is meeting with remarkable success. He has introduced new laws and has the school well graded and a full catalogue issued.

'82. Pollard has gone into a law office in addition to his regular work in the pension department at Washington.

Town and Campus.

The exterior of the Beckwith block is now finished.

There is some talk of a dancing school for the students, this winter.

Mr. P. Champagne has opened a furniture store in Tupper's block.

The Sophomores have been out taking field practice in surveying.

Prof. Parker has again resumed his position as instructor in mathematics.

Prof.—How far is this principle valid? *Student*—As far as it applies.

Some of the upper class men appear to be developing quite a legal talent.

F. A. Bond & Bro. are erecting a new store house back of the Slade block.

Prof. Foster and family have gone to house keeping in Prof. Kellogg's house.

Hoyt, having closed his school in Wast Haven, has returned to his class duties.

There is a rumor to the effect that Senator Battell intends building a new opera house in town.

Thos. W. Flint of town has obtained a patent for an improvod fire escape to be put into railroad cars.

Senator Fletcher has introduced a bill into the legislature to incorporate the Middlebury Electric Light Company.

A tax of $20,000 has been laid upon Addison county by the Legislature for the purpose of erecting a new court house.

Mr. Henry Sheldon has erected a small but neat monument to the memory of Judge Painter, the founder of Painter Hall.

About January 6th the old managing committee intend to give a masquerade ball. Don't say this time that you had no time for getting up a costume.

The graded school closed the fall term last Friday with an entertainment by the scholars. The proceeds are to be devoted to the reading room and library.

The Juniors have suffered quite a number of accidents in the chemical laboratory. Piper recently received a bad cut in the hand severing an artery.

The new Baptist church is finished and they are only waiting for the seats before they enter it. They expect to have an opening service about the first of December.

Lyon, ('85) who went to New York upon the second excursion, found the bustle of the city so conducive to his temperament that he decided not to continue his college course.

President Hamlin lectured in Ludlow on the 8th, before the Black River Lecture Association on the subject of "Egypt, ancient and modern, with reference to the recent troubles."

Pres. Hamlin has obtained the first installment towards the boarding house fund, and he has already commenced upon the foundation. He proposes putting in a bowling alley and billiard table.

The Chi Psi fraternity have elected and initiated the following new men: O'Neil and Ross; the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Knowlton, Benedict, Ellsworth and Varney; the Delta Upsilon, Dana, Bailey, Loveland and Sharpe.

The water, being shut off by the papermill dam, affects the river to within a few rods of the Middlebury falls. It is supposed by some that when the new mill shuts down at night the ice will be overflowed, and thus it will furnish us with good skating through the season.

The Faculty have decided to establish a system of honors in the department of Philosophy. Students, whose marks in this department have averaged ninety per cent. and who shall write an original dissertation upon some philosophical subject, shall be announced at commencement as graduating with highest honors in this department, while those whose marks have averaged seventy-five per cent., upon writing such an essay, shall be declared as graduating with honors. Furthermore these honors shall be published in the annual catalogue. The subject for the philosophical essays of the contestants for the prize is "John Stewart Mill's Doctrine of Causality, considered historically, descriptively and critically.

On October 19 and 20 the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held with the Upsilon chapter of "Brown." Over seventy delegates representing twenty-seven chapters were in attendance. The business performed was of vast importance to the fraternity, and the reports made show that never before was it so strong in every way as at the present time, and the measures taken cannot fail of making this prosperity only a starting point for further and sure progress. The public exercises held in the opera house, consisted of an opening address by Gen. Francis A. Walker of Amherst '60. Address by J. DeWitt Warner, Secretary of the Council, the oration by Andrew J. Jennings, Brown '72, and the poem by Rev. Jas. I. Good, Lafayette '72. These were interspersed with orchestral music, and Fraternity songs written for the occasion. The banquet at the Narragansett Hotel followed, attended by over eighty delegates and alumni, and was by no means the least enjoyable feature of the convention. With songs and toasts this lasted well into the night, and when the farewells were given in the morning the delegates went their several ways with increased respect and love for "Old D. K. E." The Brown boys strained every nerve to make the occasion an enjoyable one, and the thanks of the Fraternity are due them for their full success.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity met October 25th and 26th in its forty-eighth annual convention with the Michigan chapter at Ann Arbor. The reports from the various chapters show the fraternity to be in a prosperous and growing condition. New chapters are founded from year to year, and Amherst and Madison chapters have secured commodious chapter-houses within the last year. The Middlebury chapter was represented by Rowland '83.

College Notes.

The lady students of Ann Arbor have determined to publish a newspaper, the *Amulet*, in the interest of co education.

A friend of Boston University has recently offered to be one of ten to add $500,000 to the endowment, or to give one-tenth of the sum, however raised.

At present there are in the United States 64 Greek Letter fraternities, having 487 chapters, 35 chapter houses, 60 Alumni chapters, a total membership of 62,256.

President Eliot of Harvard, is greatly concerned over the athletic craze, and has written a

letter to the Princeton students exhorting them to take some action toward lessening it.

Mr. Garry has given $30,000 to be used for founding a professorship of books at Oberlin College.—*Ex.*

Last year was the first time for twenty-two years that Dartmouth has covered its expenses by its income.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has tendered his resignation as Parkman Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard University.

The jury in the Bowdoin College hazing case, tried at Portland, Maine, have brought in a verdict of $2,500 against the seven accused students.

At the request of the Chinese government, five Chinese youths will be admitted next September to West Point and five to Annapolis. All are of the rank of princes.—*Varsity.*

Within the past ten years over $3,000,000 has been given to Harvard College, and the President now calls for as much more. The income is over one-half million, which is one-half that of Oxford.

The demerits against the Senior and Junior classes of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., which suspended themselves on account of the discipline of two classmen, have been effaced, and harmony reigns.

Hanover College, at Madison, Ind., has just conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy in Vassar College. This is the first time this degree has ever been received by a woman.

President Arthur has placed his son, C. A. Arthur, Jr., formerly of the class of '84 at Columbia, in the class of '85 at Princeton. The President addressed the Princeton students when he visited there a short time since.

The trustees of Williams College have voted to give to Professor Hewett of Chicago the chair of ancient languages, and to endow the professorship with the Garfield Memorial fund, instead of using it to establish a chair for some leading political teacher, as it was first intended.—*Lx.*

The Czar of Russia has given his consent to convert 17 imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will, of course, be used for high schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education. Russia has a school population of 15,000,000 and the number of children in primary schools is a little over 1,000,000.—*Ex.*

The library of Cornell University received not long ago, by the will of a friend, an estate consisting of Wisconsin pine lands, which at the time were supposed to be of moderate value. It has since been found to be worth over $2,000,000. This is in addition to the $5,000,000 that Cornell has received, or will, from the sale of her pine lands in the same State.

The Sophomore class at Williams having rejected a motion to the effect that the Freshmen should be allowed to carry their canes without molestation, President Carter interfered and taking advantage of the disagreement, by a system of hostages in use there, compelled them to pass it. Naturally the college is in arms about it, and the Freshmen have shown their appreciation of having their battles thus fought for them by unanimously passing a motion not to carry canes for the remainder of the term.

A difference has arisen between the Faculty of Monmouth College (Ill.) and the students. The latter had arranged to hold a reception in the chapel in honor of Mr. Rose, the prize orator at Chicago. The Faculty endeavored to stop it, but the proceedings were held, and Mr. Matchett, the master of ceremonies, was consequently suspended indefinitely. The next day 200 students absented themselves, giving notice that they would not recite until Matchett is taken back. Only a few students remain in the classes.

The Miami University, which, after a long period of usefulness, closed its doors for lack of funds and patronage, is again about to become an oracle of learning. The war proved very disastrous to the university, from the effects of which it has not yet fully recovered. The township in which the institution is situated pays a yearly tax to the university treasury, and it is from the accumulation of this that it is possible for this famous place of learning to again begin instruction. Its board of directors, which has among its number many well-known names, has decided to begin a Freshman class in 1884, and to add a class every succeeding year, till the curriculum is complete. The school now in operation in the university buildings, and known as the Miami Training School, will then become a preparatory department for the university. We wish the directors success in their work.—*Earthamite.*

Plunder.

Student—"Professor, what's the best thing to do if you get concentrated nitric acid in your eye?" Professor—"Buy a glass one."

Lesson in Political Economy—"Is time money?" "Yes, sir, it is." "Prove it by an illustration." "Well, if you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, it's a quarter to two."

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes; or, if they don't 'em they're apt to get them if they're too impulsive.'—*Kenyon Advance.*

"Her lips were like the leaves," he said,
"By autumn's crimson tinted;"
"Some people autumn leaves preserve
By pressing them," she hinted.—*Ex.*

Scene in recitation room. Prof—"Mr. D., the meaning of *je comprende?*"

Mr. D. (hesitating)—"I—I—catch on."—*Bates Student.*

Logical sequence—a comfortable reflection for the indisposed—a lazy boy is better than nothing. Nothing is better than a studious boy. Therefore a lazy boy is better than a studious one.—*Ex.*

Oscar Wilde says he "pants to meet Roscoe Conkling." Now he should "pant" to meet some other celebrity, and then he would have a pair of pants—an article of dress he sadly needs. —*Norristown Herald.*

This is the excuse, according to the *Orient*, which Oberlin gave for not entering the college regatta: "Impossible to come East. Two horrible cases of tobacco-chewing have been found right in our midst. These will require all our attention."

Together in the garden
They wandered to and fro:
While sped the hours fast away
Quick as the wiud doth blow.

He plucked up heart at length—
Said, "*Nonne me amas?*"
Then stole his arm around her waist
And tried to kiss the lass,

But he got left. "Thine arm
And Latin I'll not stand, sir,
Conceited man, don t think I'll let
You press me for an *anser.*"

A lawyer once jeeringly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between also and likewise. "Oh, yes," said the Quaker, "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admitted by almost every one. You are a lawyer, also, but not likewise."

Sophomore—"So Harvard is you favorite college, Miss Smith?" Miss S. of Vassar—"Yes; Harvard men are so much more entertaining than men from the smaller colleges." Sophomore—"Ah! there is a bond of sympathy between us. I adore Harvard myself. The Harvard girls are so much more interesting than young ladies from the smaller colleges."—*Record.*

How a Fellow Should Kiss a Girl.—He should take her right hand in his left and press it gently, not squeeze it as though it was a clothes-wringer and mash all the blood out of her fingers, but just press it gently, so as to feel the throbbing of the blood. Then he should look down into her eyes to see if they are talking to him. If they seem to be "dancing the racket," and begin to sparkle and throw off little sparks, such as come from a telegraph machine; if the "squeezen" hand retaliates a little, and seems to be glad it is there, and acts as though it wanted to stay there all fall, then you may take your other hand and gently encircle her waist. Her left hand will then steal around by the buckle on the back of your vest, and it is your turn to look down to see where the mouth is all this time. When you find it—it will not be hard to find—there will be a smile there worth $4,000, and you will hate to break it up, but you will have to. She will expect it. Then you have a right to bend over a little, and her eyes will close as though she was going to sleep; her head fall on your shirt bosom; the end of the world comes; you hear a mighty sound, and —— *well, you know.—Ex.*

Miscellany.

A bust of Longfellow is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

The telephone interests of the United States are estimated at about $126,000,000.

Lonfellow's last poem, a tragedy called "Michael Angelo," will appear in a few weeks.

The Romance of Hawthorne, which is about to be published, is entitled, "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret."

The dollar subscriptions to the Garfield Monument Fund of Cincinnati, O., now aggregate about $10,000,—enough for the purpose. The

statue is to be of bronze, full length, of heroic size, and mounted on a granite pedestal.

A German has invented a powder engine. It has a horizontal cylinder along which the piston is forced by having powder ignited on either side of it alternately.

An experiment is to be made in New Orleans to adapt mesquit wood, a native of Texas, very durable, and nearly as hard as iron, for street-paving purposes. It is so abundant that the cost of buying, cutting and transporting will be very slight.

It is extensively rumored in England that Mr. Gladstone will shortly retire from public life, and will be succeeded by the Marquis of Hartington, which would probably cause the disruption of the Liberal Party. This statement obtains general credence.

A Paris firm has an invention for the instant formation of steam. Water is pumped between two highly heated plates, between which there is only a capillary space, and is instantly converted into steam, which at once passes into the cylinder as fresh-formed steam, and as effective.

A comic biography of George Washington is soon to be published, we believe, by Henry Holt & Co. This seems to us a disgraceful performance. It appears that we have attained such a lofty pitch of civilization that Washington, and others with names as great, are now only objects of ridicule.

A good work has been begun by the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania. In a circular just issued there is a plan set forth for the creation of a number of prizes, ranging from $500 to $1,000, for works in science and art. These prizes are intended to commemorate the settlement of the Commonwoalth by Penn two centuries ago, and the competitors must be either citizens or residents of the Keystone State.

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140.000 COPIES.

The following are the leading features.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS, to succeed this author's "Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled "A Sea Change."

LIFE IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, by Edward Eggleston,—the leading historical feature of the year; to consist of a number of papers, on such topics as "The Beginning of a Nation," "Social Life in the Colonies," etc., the whole forming a complete history of early life in the United States. Especial attention will be paid to accuracy of illustrations.

A NOVELETTE OF MINING LIFE, by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled, "The Led-Horse Claim," to be illustrated by the author.

THE POINT OF VIEW, by Henry James, Jr., a series of eight letters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticising America, its people, manners, railroads, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT, by the Rev. Washington Gladden. An account of practical co-operation in Christian work, showing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.

"RUDDER GRANGE ABROAD," by Frank R. Stockton, a continuation of the droll "Rudder Grange" stories, the scene being now in Europe.

THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN HOUSE-BUILDING, a series of four papers, fully illustrated, devoted to (1) City Houses, (2) Country Houses. (3) Churches, and (4) Public Buildings.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA, by Geo. W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc; a fresh and graphic narrative, richly illustrated.

MY ADVENTURES IN ZUNI, by Frank H. Cushing. government ethnologist, an adopted member of the Zuni tribe of Indians, Illustrated.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, including "The Capltol," "The Supreme Court," "The White House," etc.

MISSIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, by "H- H."; three or four papers of an exceedingly interesting character, richly illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further work is expected from E. C. Stedman, Thomas Hughes, Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, E. V. Smalley, H. H. Boyesen, and a long list of others.

The subscription price is $4 a year; 35 cents a number. Subscriptions should begin with the November number, and to enable new subscribers to commence with the new series under The Century name, we make the following special offer: A year's subscription from Nov., 1882, and the twelve numbers of the past year, unbound. $6. A subscription and the twelve back numbers bound in two elegant volumes with gilt top, $7.50.

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